

The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1915

\$1.50 A YEAR.

NOTE TO GERMANY IS MADE PUBLIC

Suggests That the Kaiser's Government Pay for Sailing Ship Frye.

RECITAL OF FACTS IN MUCH DISCUSSED CASE

Amount Asked is \$228,059.54—
Facts of Sinking of Vessel
Again Recited.

Washington, April 5.—The American note to Germany on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye by the German auxiliary Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public here today.

It is confined principally to a recital of the legal aspects of the sinking of the Frye and in polite and diplomatic language suggests that Germany make "reparation."

Is the text of the instruction Ambassador Gerard:

You are instructed to present the following note to the German Foreign Office:

"Under instructions from my government I have the honor to present a claim for \$228,059.54 with interest from January 28, 1915, against the German government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye for damages sustained by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armored cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich on January 28, 1915.

"The facts upon which this claim is based and by reason of which the German government is held responsible by the government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

"The William P. Frye, a steel sailing vessel of 3,374 tons gross, owned by American citizens and sailed under the United States flag and registered, cleared from Seattle, Wash., November 4, 1914, under charter to M. H. Houser of Portland, Ore., bound for Queenstown, Falmouth, or Plymouth for orders, with a cargo consisting solely of 186,950 bushels of wheat owned by the aforesaid Houser and consigned 'unto order or to its assigns, all of which appears from the ship's papers which were taken from the vessel at the time of her destruction by the commander of the German cruiser.

"On January 27, 1915, the Prinz Eitel Friedrich encountered the Frye

MEXICAN SITUATION WORSE THAN BEFORE

El Paso, April 3.—A statement from the American colony at Mexico City, declaring the situation there "more chaotic and helpless than ever," was brought to the border by Arthur Bullard Johnson, representing jointly the 2,000 Americans and the international committee of the capital district, composed of more than 10,000 persons. Mr. Johnson is on his way East to take up the matter with United States officials.

The statement was drawn March 10 at a meeting attended by about 200 members of the American colony in answer to a communication from Washington again suggesting that the Americans leave Mexico.

"The last request that Americans leave was sent by Mr. Bryan at a time when he must have known there was no railway exit," said Mr. Johnson, who is an American attorney of the Mexican capital. "My arrival here was after a trip of the utmost uncertainty and only accomplished by the greatest luck. There remain about 50 American women at the capital."

No Decision in Frank Case.

Washington, April 5.—No decision was announced today in the Leo M. Frank case by the Supreme Court.

on the high seas; compelled her to stop and sent on board an armed boarding party, which took possession. After an examination of the ship's papers the commander of the cruiser directed that the cargo be thrown overboard, but subsequently decided to destroy the vessel, and on the following morning by his order, the Frye was sunk.

"The claim of the owners and captain consists of the following items:

"Value of ship, equipment and outfit, \$150,000.

"Actual freight as per freight list 50348 1000—224 tons at 32-6-1810-19-6 at \$4.86, \$34,759.54.

"Traveling and other expenses of Captain Kiehne and Arthur Sewall & Co., agents of ship, in connection with making affidavits, preparing and filing claim, \$500.

"Personal effects of Capt. H. H. Kiehne, \$300.

"Damages covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship, \$37,500. Total, \$228,059.54.

"By direction of my government I have the honor to request that full reparation be made by the German government for the destruction of the William P. Frye by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

"BRYAN."

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY BIG STORM

From All Over Atlantic Ocean Comes Reports of Disasters.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY HURRICANE

Fishermen Along the Coast Lose Their Nets and Thereby the Means of Livelihood.

Norfolk, Va., April 4.—From all parts of the Atlantic Ocean today and tonight reports of shipwrecks and probable loss of life are reaching this city. With the execution of the loss of 16 lives, when the tug Edward Luckenbach went to pieces off False Cape yesterday the most alarming news was received of the probable loss of the Holland steamer Prins Maurits. The vessel when last heard from was in latitude 36.10 north; longitude 74 east. She sent out wireless calls for assistance and reported that she was in dangerous condition. That was early yesterday morning. Two British warships, the coast guard cutter Onondaga and several other vessels rushed to the assistance of the Prins Maurits. The British warships, one of which was the Coronie reached the position given by the steamer at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Wireless messages picked up along the coast tonight indicated that none of these vessels had found any trace of the steamer and the opinion was expressed that she had gone down with all on board. One wireless message stated:

"British warships found no trace of Prins Maurits at position given. Probably sunk." Another message stated that efforts to reach the vessel by wireless had failed.

The Coast Guard cutter Onondaga is still searching the seas for the steamer.

Reports from down the coast tonight were meager, because of the crippled condition of the Government-seacoast wires. No news was received from Hatteras or from any point down the coast beyond False Cape.

Reports of large quantities of wreckage all along the coast from Hatteras are being received here frequently.

FOUR BARGES BROUGHT IN

The barges Henry Endicott, Nat' coke, Georgia and Potomac, which broke away from the tug Resolute Friday night during the height of the severe storm that swept this coast, were today towed into this port with all on board safe. The tugs Albatross, Resolute and Defiance picked up the barges 50 miles off the Virginia Capes.

Lightship No. 46, stationed off Cape Charles which was torn from her moorings and carried far out to sea by the storm, was picked up 10 miles north of Virginia Beach today by the lighthouse tender Orchid. The lightship was not seriously damaged and so far as could be learned none of her crew were injured. High seas broke her cabin windows and salt water spoiled a portion of the food supply. The vessel lost both her anchors in the gale and will probably be towed here to secure new ones.

Diamond Shoals lightship was torn from its moorings and drifted four miles off her station. Her anchors held after dragging for three miles and she is supposed to have rescued the crew of the schooner M. E. Cressey.

The schooner Baker Palmer, reported ashore near Lynnhaven Bay, proved to be safe today. She anchored close in shore to escape the gale and her anchors held.

The Old Dominion steamer Jefferson from New York due to arrive here at 11 o'clock this morning had not arrived up to midnight. Agents of the company here said the steamer would arrive about daybreak tomorrow morning.

Damage done by the storm at Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Buckroe Beach will reach \$200,000. The

INSPECTOR DARBY WARNS DRUGGISTS

Columbia, April 5.—W. H. Darby of Florence, inspector under the Harrison anti-narcotic act, said recently:

"Druggists should be very careful not to take prescriptions from a physician over the telephone, as it is a strict violation of the law. No copies of a prescription must be made by the druggist. If copies be wanted he must notify the physician to give a new prescription for the patient.

"It is advised that the registry number of the physician be written on each prescription by the physician, dentist or veterinary surgeon and not printed, as there is great danger of having the name of the physician forged in lieu thereof. We will be glad to furnish at any time rulings governing this law when applied for and any information will be cheerfully given either by the department or by myself."

Dr. Darby's headquarters are in Florence and communications concerning the law should be addressed to him there.

Sinking Vessel Beached in Harbor.

Charleston, April 4.—In a sinking condition the oil barge San Antonio, New York for Galveston with coal, was beached early this morning in the harbor by two Charleston tugs which took her in tow off Charleston last night at the wireless request of the steamship Texas which was holding her. Her crew is safe. Having helped beach the San Antonio the tug Waban went out in search of the barge Tampico, reported adrift since Tuesday with 13 men on board. Early this evening the Tampico had not been sighted nor could passing vessels, which were hailed, give any information.

PINCHOT EXPELLED BY GERMANY

The Hague, The Netherlands, via London, April 5.—Gifford Pinchot, ex-Chief Forester of the United States, who, it is understood, has been acting as special agent for the State Department at Washington in the European war zone, has been expelled from Belgium by the German authorities.

Will Be Transferred.

Washington, April 5.—Gifford Pinchot, according to advices to the state department, reached Antwerp, but was not permitted to proceed further in his work as member of the American Relief Commission in Belgium, although detailed as a special agent of the United States.

The German authorities objected because Mr. Pinchot's sister is Lady Allen Johnstone, wife of the former British Minister to Denmark, who still is in the British diplomatic service.

Germany has insisted from the beginning that all agents and consuls of the American Government in Belgium territory under German military occupation should have no connection, however remote, with her enemies.

It is understood that the state department will assign Mr. Pinchot to other work in the war zone.

BILLY SUNDAY OPENS

PATERSON REVIVAL

Patterson, N. J., April 3.—Billy Sunday and soul-saving brigade arrived here today to open a revival of several weeks tomorrow. Sunday has been resting at his home at Winona Lake, Ind., since his recent campaign at Philadelphia. He will remain here six weeks.

damage at Buckroe alone will aggregate over \$100,000. The beach was washed away for 26 feet inland and the hotel property was considerably damaged.

Fishermen all along the coast lost their nets; some are without funds to purchase new ones and are without means of earning a livelihood.

THE PRINZ EITEL HAS NOT SALIED

Newport News, Va., April 4.—Having failed to take advantage of a twenty-four hour period at which she was at liberty to make a dash through the lane of British warships waiting off the Virginia Capes, the German merchant raiding cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich remained at her dock here at a late hour tonight. United States naval forces were still guarding the vessel, aided by coast artillerymen from Fortress Monroe.

It is believed here that Captain Thierichens, commander of the Eitel, had intended to leave port last night and that to afford another opportunity the United States government held up the departure of British merchant ships for the twenty-four hours which expired at 5:45 o'clock last night. The Prinz Eitel was interned tonight and there is no sign of preparations for early departure. Scores of the crew were given shore leave and were still about the streets.

Some unexpected development it was reported, had arisen to prevent the dash to sea last night.

Another opportunity for the merchant raider to depart, it was reported here tonight, would be given by the United States tomorrow and tomorrow night, marine men here asserting that instructions had been received to permit no merchant ships of the allies to leave the port of Norfolk and Newport News after noon Monday until noon Tuesday.

As three British merchant ships left this port early today, the Eitel would not be permitted to go before 10 o'clock tomorrow at the earliest.

RECALLS OFFICERS WITH GERMAN ARMY

Washington, April 3.—The American army officers on duty as military observers with German armies have been ordered here and their places will not be filled. The reason assigned by Secretary Garrison for the recall order today was that their mission had been fulfilled. That explanation, it was announced, would be the war department's last word in the matter. It is known, however, that others reasons largely of a personal character were considered by army officials in determining to with the observers.

The American observers have found their positions somewhat difficult because of the high tension to which at least a few of those with whom they must come in contact in Germany have been strung by months of warfare and press reports in Germany criticising the attitude of the United States on various subjects relating to the war.

WILLARD KNOCKS OUT JOHNSON

Negro Pugilist Took the Count in Twenty-Sixth Round of the Fight.

WAS A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE THROUGHOUT

Johnson Had Better of Fight for 20 Rounds; Willard Stood Punishment Easy.

Havana, April 5.—Jack Johnson, exile from his own country, today lost his claim to fistic fame as the heavyweight champion of the world. The title was wrested from him by Jess Willard, the Kansas cowboy, the biggest man that ever entered the prize ring and a "white nope" who at last has made good.

The day after tomorrow Johnson, his wife and a little group of friends will sail for Martinique, there to await passage back to France where Johnson proposes to settle down and lead the life of a farmer. There is no doubt that he is through with the ring.

Willard is going back to the United States to win the fortune which was denied him today, when Johnson got \$30,000 before the fight started. Willard taking only a small share of the gate receipts. Just what his was is not known.

Today's fight probably has no parallel in the history of ring battles. For 20 rounds Johnson punched and pounded Willard at will but his blows grew perceptibly less powerful as the fight progressed until at last he seemed unable or unwilling to go on.

Johnson stopped leading and for three or four rounds the battle between the two huge men was little more than a series of plastic poses of white and black gladiators.

So it was until the twenty-fifth round, when Willard got in one of his widely swinging wind mill, right-hand smashes to Johnson's heart. This was the beginning of the end.

When the round closed Johnson sent word to his wife that he was all in and told her to start for home. She was on the way out and was passing the ring in the twenty-sixth round when a stinging left to the body and a cyclonic right to the jaw caused Johnson to crumple on the floor of the ring, where he lay, partly outside the ropes until the referee counted 10 and held up Willard's hand in token of his newly-won laurels.

Charleston Ship Perishes in Waters of the North Sea

Bremen, April 3.—(Via Amsterdam and London.)—A telegram to the Weser Zeitung says the American steamer Greenbrier, from Charleston, S. C., for Bremen, has foundered in the North Sea. Her crew was landed at Wyke in Schewig.

The Greenbrier was detained at Kirkwall, Orkney Islands, March 13, for investigation by British authorities and sailed for Bremen after a delay of three days. According to maritime records, she arrived in Bremen on March 22. In that event she probably was on the return trip instead of being on the way to Bremen.

The Greenbrier sailed from here February 25, loaded with 6,400 bales of cotton, for Bremen. She was the first steamship to leave Charleston with flags of the United States painted on her sides as an evidence of her neutrality.

Mr. J. M. Whitsett, manager of the Carolina Company, which loaded the Greenbrier, said last night that he had heard nothing of any accident to the vessel. He expressed the belief that the Greenbrier had delivered her cargo in Bremen and was returning, saying that the vessel was ported off Deal, England, about a week ago. He said that the United States Company owned the Green-

GERMANS CHECK ALLIED ATTACKS

Berlin Announces Repulse of Various Armies in Both East and West.

Berlin, April 5.—The war office announcement today is:

"The Belgians attempted to concentrate reinforcement in the direction of Drel Grachten, which, with the exception of some houses on the northern side, has been in our hands since April 13. The Belgians troops were repulsed by our artillery fire.

"The French attempts to advance in the Argonne forest also were prevented by artillery fire. A strong attack by the enemy against our position on the heights west of Boureuilles, south of Varennes, broke down a short distance in front of the German fortifications. French infantry charges west of Pont-a-Mousson were unsuccessful, while the Germans gained some ground in the forest of LePretre by blowing up several mines.

"A Russian attack on Mariampol (northeast of Suwalki) was repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Otherwise there were no events of importance on the whole Eastern front."

American Note to Great Britain on Embargo Given to Public

Washington, April 5.—The United States Government today made public its note to Great Britain announcing that it "could not admit either the right of the Allies or their claims for justification in placing an embargo on all commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries."

"To admit it," says the communication, would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain which obviously would be inconsistent with the solemn obligation of this Government in the present circumstances, and for Great Britain to make such a claim would be for her to abandon and set at naught the principles for which she constantly and earnestly has contended in other times and circumstances."

The note reviews at length the legal phases of a blockade of belligerent territory and virtual blockade of neutral coasts. In conclusion the United States in expectation that Great Britain after having considered the possibilities of serious interruption of American trade, "under the order in council" will take the steps necessary to avoid them and in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which un-

der the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights."

The American communication interprets the circumstances under which Great Britain claims to be justified in adopting retaliatory measures toward her enemies as "merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities," by her naval forces "and not an excuse for a prelude to any unlawful action."

"If the course of the present enemies of Great Britain," the note adds, "should prove in fact to be tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened Nations, it cannot be supposed and this Government does not for a moment suppose that His Majesty's Government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions."

Ambassador Sharp at Paris was instructed to present a copy of the American note to Great Britain to the French Foreign Office with the statement that although the French Admiralty's decree had not been received officially in Washington it was understood here to be identical with the British order-in-council and the American Government therefore made similar reply.